

GAZIYEVA, G.B.

Synthesis of hydrocarbons. III. Pyrolysis of diacetates
 of saturated 1,4-diols. R. Ya. Levina, Yu. S. Shabarov,
 and G. B. Gaziyeva. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 10, No. 12,
 Ser. Fiz. Mat. i Estestv. Nauk No. 8, 93-101 (1956); cf.
 C.A. 50, 7732f. The following diacetates were pyrolyzed
 in a quartz tube filled with glass wool at 490-616°. 2,5-
 Hexanediol diacetate gave 28.5% C₆H₆. 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-
 hexanediol diacetate gave 10% McPh and some p-xylene.
 Diallyl gave a very little conversion to some low-boiling
 materials. Dipropenyl gave a similar result. Cyclohex-
 anol acetate gave cyclohexene. Pyrolysis of mixed cyclo-
 hexene and AcOH gave unchanged cyclohexene. Cyclohexa-
 diene gave 40% C₆H₆. Numerous unidentified by-products
 formed in the above examples, along with gas.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

5 (3)
AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Gaziyeva, G. B., SOV/79-29-3-38/61
Shemanina, V. N., Fedorova, N. A.

TITLE: Syntheses of Organoselenium Compounds Using Carbon Selenide as the
Initial Product (Sintezy selenoorganicheskikh
soyedineniy, iskhodya iz selenougleroda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3,
pp 940-942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the investigations reported in the present
paper was the synthesis of new selenium compounds,
using carbon selenide as initial product. Carbon selenide
is known to be one of the simplest and best accessible
selenium carbon compounds. It is formed in the reaction
of carbon tetrachloride with phosphorus pentaselenide
(Refs 1,2), cadmium selenide (Ref 3) or with hydrogen
selenide, as well as in the heating of elementary selenium
with methylene chloride in the nitrogen current (Ref 5);
the last method is considered the best. Carbon selenide
readily reacts with chlorine under formation of
trichloromethyl selenium chloride (Ref 5)

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Syntheses of Organoselenium Compounds Using Carbon
Selenide as the Initial Product

SOV/79-29-3-38/61

$\text{CSe}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2} \text{CCl}_3\text{SeCl}$. At low temperatures it is possible to obtain higher yields (up to 73%) of trichloromethyl selenium chloride. The authors found that the latter readily reacts with potassium cyanide under formation of trichloromethyl selenium cyanate: $\text{CCl}_3\text{SeCl} \xrightarrow{\text{KCN}} \text{CCl}_3\text{SeCN}$. In the reaction of trichloromethyl selenium chloride with ethylene trichloromethyl- β -chloroethyl selenide is formed: $\text{CCl}_3\text{SeCl} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2} \text{CCl}_3\text{SeCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$. In the reduction of trichloromethyl selenium chloride with metallic tin in the hydrochloric acid medium the dimer of the selenium carbonyl chloride is obtained: $\text{CCl}_3\text{SeCl} \xrightarrow{\text{Sn}} (\text{CCl}_2\text{Se})_2$. In the reaction of carbon selenide with selenium dioxide the

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Syntheses of Organoselenium Compound: Using Carbon
~~Selenide~~ as the Initial Product

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carbon selenium oxide is formed: $\text{CSe}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{SeO}_2 + \text{oleum}} \text{CSeO}$.

There are 5 references.

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

Card 3/3

5 (2,3)
AUTHORS:

Yaravenko, N. H., Shemanina, V. H.,
Gaziyeva, G. B.

SCV/79-29-3-39/61

TITLE:

Synthesis of Hexafluoro-Dimethyl-Diselenide From the Salts of Trifluoro Acetic Acid and Some of Its Properties (Polucheniye geksafordimetildiselenida iz soley triftoruksusnoy kisloty i nekotoryye yego svoystva)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 942 - 945
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Recently, the decarboxylation reaction of the salts of the fluorinated organic acids is frequently used in the synthesis of organofluorine compounds according to scheme 1 (Refs 1,2). Yet no organofluorine compounds of sulfur are formed in the decarboxylation of trifluoroacetates in the presence of sulfur, but SO_2 , Ag_2S and the anhydride of the trifluoro acetic acid (Ref 3, Scheme 2). In connection with the fact that selenium is an analogy of sulfur, it appeared to be little likely that in the abovementioned way organofluorine compounds of selenium could be obtained. For this reason the decarboxylation of the salts of fluorinated acids in the presence of Se had hitherto

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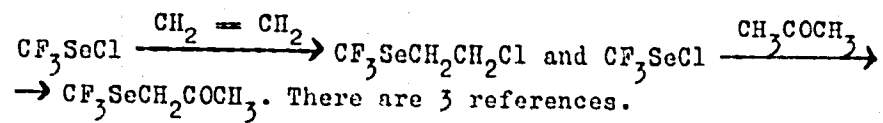
Synthesis of Hexafluoro-Dimethyl-Diselenide From the
Salts of Trifluoro Acetic Acid and Some of Its
Properties

SOV/79-29-3-39/61

not been tried by scientists. The authors found that on heating the mercury or silver salts of the trifluoro acetic acid with selenium a hexafluoro-dimethyl-diselenide is unexpectedly formed $(\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2)_2\text{Hg} \xrightarrow{\text{Se}} \text{CF}_3\text{SeSeCF}_3$. In this connection the reaction products with liquid air have to be kept back as otherwise the diselenide would be carried along by the resulting CO_2 (See also Refs 1 and 2). Five further transformation products are described: CF_3SeCl , CF_3SeCl_3 , $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2\text{H}$, CF_3SeHgCl , $\text{CF}_3\text{SeHgSeCF}_3$. The hexafluoro-dimethyl-diselenide synthesized by the authors was cleft by means of chlorine and bromine according to the scheme $\text{CF}_3\text{SeSeCF}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Hal}_2} \text{CF}_3\text{Se Hal}$. The trifluoroalkyl-selenium halides proved to be, as was expected, highly reactive compounds, i.e. according to the reaction schemes: $\text{CF}_3\text{SeCl} \xrightarrow{\text{KCN}} \text{CF}_3\text{SeCN}$,

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Synthesis of Hexafluoro-Dimethyl-Diselenide From the SOV/77-29-3-32/61
Salts of Trifluoro Acetic Acid and Some of Its
Properties



SUBMITTED: February 7, 1958

Card 3/3

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.; GAZIYEVA, G.B.

New methods for the preparation of esters and selenious acid
ester halides. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:4006-4010 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Selenious acid)

NENITSESKU, Kostina [Nenitescu, Costin D.], prof. akademik;
BYRLEDYANU, L. [Birladeanu, L., translator]; KABACHNIK, M.I.,
akademik, red.; GAZIYEVA, G.B., red.; FOTAPENKOVA, Ye.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Organic chemistry]Organicheskaya khimiya. Moskva, Izd-vo
inostr. lit-ry. Vol.1. 1962. 863 p. Translated from the Rumanian.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Prezident otdela khimicheskikh nauk Akademii Rumynskoy narodnoy
respubliki i Bukharestskiy politekhnicheskoy institut (for
Nenitsecu). (Chemistry, Organic)

MEL'NIKOV, M.M., prof., red.; GAZIYeva, G.B., red.; ZOTOVA, N.V.,
tekhn.red.

[New insecticide-fungicide mixtures and herbicides; survey
articles and translations from foreign periodicals] Novye
insektofungitsidy i gerbitsidy; sbornik obzorov i perevodov
statei iz inostrannoi periodicheskoi literatury. Pod red. M.M.
Mel'nikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 248 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Agricultural chemicals)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N., prof., red.; GAZIYEVA, G.B., red.; DZHATIYEVA, F.Kh.,
tekhn. red.

[Herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides; a collection of
translations from foreign periodicals] Gerbitsidy i insektofungi-
tsidy; sbornik perevodov iz inostrannoi periodicheskoi literatury.
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1961. 290 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Herbicides) (Insecticides) (Fungicides)

GAZIYEVA, Sevil', voditel'-mekhanik khlopkouborochnoy mashiny.

Give the green light to mechanization. Sov. profsoitzy 17 no. 3:11-
12 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Zhdanovsk District--Cotton-picking machinery)
(Trade unions)

GUBERGRITS, A.Ya., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki Udmurtskoy Avtonomnoy SSR, otv. red.; VORONCHIKHIN, S.T., zasl. deyatel' nauki Udmurtskoy Avtonomnoy SSR, red.; GAZIZOV, A.M., red.; ZARAYSKAYA, A.A., red.; MAMAYEV, A.N., red.; ORESHKOV, T.M., zasl. vrach Udmurtskoy Avtonomnoy SSR, red.; ODİYANKOV, G.A., red.; RUPASOV, N.F., red.; SOKOVA, V.I., red.; KOREPANOVA, L.V., red.; MASHAGATOV, V.F., kand. med. nauk, red.; VORONTSOVA, Z.Z., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the pathology of the biliary tract; collected scientific works of the First Republic Clinical Hospital] Voprosy patologii zhelchnykh putei; sbornik nauchnykh trudov 1-i Respublikanskoi klinicheskoi bol'nitsy. Izhevsk, Udmurtskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 222 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy terapevticheskimi klinikami Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gubergrits). 2. Terapevticheskaya klinika Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Oreshkov, Mashagatov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy fakul'tetom khirurgicheskoy kliniki Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta 1-oy Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Udmurtskoy Avtonomnoy SSR (for Voronchikhin). 4. Fakul'tet khirurgicheskoy kliniki Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta 1-oy Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Udmurtskoy Avtonomnoy SSR (for Odiyankov).

(BILIARY TRACT--DISEASES)

GAZIZOV, B. G., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On ^{the} the problem of stability of elastic equilibrium of ^{thin} circular plates." Mos, 1959.

8 pp (Inst of Mechanics, Acad Sci USSR). 150 copies (KL, 37-59, 105)

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S/147/59/000/04/009/020
E191/E481

AUTHOR:
TITLE:

Gazizov, B.G.

Contribution to the Theory of Shallow Multi-Layer
Plates and Shells

PERIODICAL:
ABSTRACT:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya
tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 79-86 (USSR)

The shell layers are assumed to be firmly joined so that no delamination occurs during deformation. The total thickness is small. Each separate layer is homogeneous and isotropic. The deformations are elastic. The hypotheses of Kirchhoff-Love are valid. Four-layer shells are considered first and the interface between the second and third layers is the reference surface. The derivations of Grigolyuk (Ref 1) are used to state the generalized forces and moments in the shell and to formulate the differential equations which govern the force function and the deflection. The combination of the two equations leads to an equation in terms of the Laplace operator. This equation has the same form as that for single layer shell. The only difference consists in the replacement of the

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with the single layer elastic modulus derivations obtained to any even number of layers. It is shown that in bimetal shells the form of the surface is unimportant. Three-layer face layers of equal material and considered. They can often be treated as layer shells. There are 2 Soviet references.

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S/147/59/000/04/009/020
E191/E481

Contribution to the Theory of Shallow Multi-Layer Plates and Shells

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra matematicheskogo analiza Kazanskiy
pedagogicheskiy institut (Chair of Mathematical
Analysis, Kazan Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 30, 1959

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S/147/60/000/04/009/020
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Gazizov, B.G.

TITLE:

On the Theory of Anisotropic Shells
26

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya
tekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, pp 42-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The fundamental equations to be solved in the theory of the bending and stability of a curved anisotropic shell with transverse isotropy are obtained. The results are generalized to the case of anisotropic shells of many-layered shells is indicated. The shell has a surface isotropy and its possibility of generalization to many thickness. From the longitudinal form of Hook's law, the equations for the parameters of its curvature are obtained and these, together with the equations of the forces and moments, and the introduction of a force function can be used to reduce the equations of equilibrium and identity between the deformations to a system of two partial differential equations. On the basis of these equations it is seen that the problem of

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anisotropic shells with transverse isotropy and that of many-layered shells are identical; the theory of bimetallic and many-layered shells are substantiated. Consider the parameter μ_0 , which is the ratio of the compressive deformation in the direction of the y-axis to the expansive deformation in the direction of the x-axis with a negative sign attached. The case where it is constant through the thickness is discussed first, then the case when it varies in such a way that the expressions in the integrals which occur in the definition of the forces and moments satisfy the conditions of the generalized mean value theorem is discussed. The differential equations have the same form as in the first case. The boundary conditions are formulated. Finally, the cases where the conditions of the generalized mean value theorem are not satisfied is considered. In conclusion, as stated above, the relations for two-layered anisotropic shells with transverse

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On the Theory of Anisotropic Shells

isotropy are given. There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Kazan Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1959

✓B

Card 3/3

GAZIZOV, B.G.

Flexure and stability of multilaminar plates. Izv.Sib.otd.AN
SSSR no.5:30-36 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Elastic plates and shells)

S/179/60/000/006/033/036
E081/E135

AUTHOR: Gazizov, B.G., (Kazan')

TITLE: The Bubnov—Galerkin Method and the Estimation of its Accuracy in One Problem of Plate Stability

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6, pp. 168-171

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Ref.2). The problem of the stability of a circular, ring-shaped plate with free edges, uniformly loaded in tension along the contour, is solved by the Bubnov—Galerkin method. The accurate solution is also found and compared with that obtained by the Bubnov—Galerkin method. The problem is formulated in polar coordinates r, θ , and with the following notation: R, r_0 = external and internal radii of the plate; $2h$ = thickness; $t = r_0/R$; E, ν , = elasticity modulus and Poisson's ratio of the plate material; n = number of waves with nodes along the r direction; $D = 2Eh^3/3(1 - \nu^2)$ = flexural rigidity; p = uniformly distributed radial load per unit length of the contour of the hole;

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The Bubnov—Galerkin Method and the Estimation of its Accuracy in
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$L = r_0^2 p/D$ = parametric and characteristic loading coefficients;
 ∇^2 = Laplace operator; $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \tau_{r\theta}$ = normal and shear stresses.
The Bryan equations (1.1) with the boundary loading conditions
(1.2) become (1.4) when the transformation (1.3) is applied (при
in Eq. (1.2) means "for"):

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = \frac{2h}{D} \left[\sigma_r \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \sigma_\theta \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + 2\tau_{r\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial \theta} \left(\frac{w}{r} \right) \right] \quad (1.1) \quad (1.1)$$

при контурных условиях нагружения

$$\sigma_r = \frac{p}{2h} \quad \text{при } r = r_0, \quad \sigma_r = \frac{pr_0^3}{2hR^3} \quad \text{при } r = R \quad (1.2) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\tau_{r\theta} = 0, \quad \text{при } r = r_0, \quad r = R$$

Вспользуемся преобразованиями

$$\zeta = \ln \frac{r}{R}, \quad w = \frac{r}{R} \psi(\zeta) \cos n\theta \quad (\ln \zeta < \zeta < 0) \quad (1.3) \quad (1.3)$$

Уравнение (1.1) принимает вид

$$\frac{d^4 \psi}{d\zeta^4} - (2 + 2n^2 + L) \frac{d^2 \psi}{d\zeta^2} + (n^2 - 1)(n^2 - 1 - L) \psi = 0 \quad (1.4) \quad (1.4)$$

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The boundary conditions for a free edge are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^3\psi}{d\zeta^3} + \frac{d^2\psi}{d\zeta^2} - [1 + (2-\nu)n^2] \frac{d\psi}{d\zeta} + (n^2-1)\psi &= 0 \\ \frac{d^2\psi}{d\zeta^2} + (1+\nu) \frac{d\psi}{d\zeta} - \nu(n^2-1)\psi &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{npn} \quad \begin{cases} \zeta = l_1 \\ \zeta = 0 \end{cases} \quad (l_1 = \ln t)$$

Introducing:

$$\psi(\zeta) = a_1 - (n^2-1)a_2 \cos(2m_1\zeta) + 2(1+\nu)(n^2-1)m_1 \sin(2m_1\zeta) \quad (2.1)$$

$$a_1 = 16m_1^2(1+m_1^2) + (n^2-1)[8m_1^2 + \nu(2-\nu)(n^2-1) - (1-\nu)^2], \quad m_1 = \frac{\pi}{\ln t} \quad (2.1)$$

$$a_2 = 4\nu m_1^2 + \nu(2-\nu)(n^2-1) - (1-\nu)^2 \quad (2.2)$$

which satisfy the above boundary conditions, the characteristic coefficient obtained by the Bubnov—Galerkin method is:

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$$L = (n^2 - 1)A \quad (2.3)$$

where

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^4 (n^2 - 1)^i B_i / \sum_{i=0}^4 (n^2 - 1)^i B_i' \quad (2.4) \quad (2.4)$$

$$B_4 = B_4' = 3v^2 (2 - v)^2$$

$$B_3 = 2v (2 - v) [16 + 4v (3 - v)] m_1^2 - 6v (2 - v) (1 - v)^2$$

$$B_3' = 2v (2 - v) (16 + 2v^2) m_1^2 - 6v (2 - v) (1 - v)^2$$

$$B_2 = 16 (8 + 8v + 9v^2 - 8v^3 + v^4) m_1^4 - 4 (7 - 40v - 17v^2 + 34v^3 - 8v^4) m_1^2 + 3 (1 - v)^4$$

$$B_2' = 16 (8 + 8v - 7v^2 + 2v^3) m_1^4 - 4 (7 - 52v + 29v^2 - 6v^3 + 2v^4) m_1^2 + 3 (1 - v)^4$$

$$B_1 = 128 (4 + 3v^2 - v^2) m_1^6 + 32 (15 + 2v + 16v^2 - 10v^3 + v^4) m_1^4 - 8 (7 + 10v - 5v^2) (1 - v)^2 m_1^2$$

$$B_1' = 64 (8 - v^2) m_1^6 + 16 (27 + 8v - 9v^2 + 2v^3) m_1^4 - 4 (17 - 2v + v^2) (1 - v^2) m_1^2$$

$$B_0 = 256 (2 + v^2) m_1^8 + 128 (8 - v + 4v^2 - v^3) m_1^6 + 16 (37 - 4v + 26v^2 - 12v^3 + v^4) m_1^4 + 16 (1 - v)^4 m_1^2$$

$$B_0' = 512 m_1^8 (1 + m_1^2)^2 \quad (2.5)$$

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Thus, taking $1 \leq A \leq 1.1$, the critical value of p occurs at
 $n = 2$ and is determined by:

$$p_* = p_0 D/R^2, \quad p_0 = L_* t^{-2}, \quad L_* = 3A \quad (2.6)$$

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This formula gives the tensile load at which wave-like loss of
stability sets in. Assuming $n = 0$, the critical load for the
symmetrical form of stability loss is given by:

$$p_* = p_0 D/R^2, \quad p_0 = L_* t^{-2}, \quad L_* = -A \quad (2.7)$$

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This equation shows that the symmetrical form is only possible
with a compressive stress. The accurate solution of Eq.(1.4) may
be written as ($\Pi \Pi = \text{for}$):

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при $n^2 - 1 - L > 0$

$$\Psi(\zeta) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 \zeta} + C_2 e^{-\lambda_1 \zeta} + C_3 e^{-\lambda_2 \zeta} + C_4 e^{\lambda_2 \zeta}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt{n^2 + 1 + 0.5L \pm \sqrt{2(n^2 - 1)(2 + L) + 0.25(4 + L)^2}} \quad (3.1)$$

при $n^2 - 1 - L < 0$

$$\Psi(\zeta) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 \zeta} + C_2 e^{-\lambda_1 \zeta} + C_3 \sin \lambda_2 \zeta + C_4 \cos \lambda_2 \zeta \quad (3.2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{array} \right\} = \sqrt{2(n^2 - 1)(2 + L) + 0.25(4 + L)^2 \pm (n^2 + 1 + 0.5L)} \quad (3.2)$$

при $n^2 - 1 - L = 0$

$$\Psi(\zeta) = C_1 e^{\lambda \zeta} + C_2 e^{-\lambda \zeta} + C_3 \zeta + C_4 \quad \lambda = \sqrt{1 + 3n^2} \quad (3.3)$$

with the constants C_1, C_2, C_3 and C_4 determined by the boundary conditions. The requirement that Eq.(3.1) must satisfy the conditions (1.5) leads to the vanishing of the determinant:
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$$\begin{vmatrix} (b_1 + b_2) e^{\lambda_1 t_1} & (b_2 - b_1) e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} & (b_3 + b_4) e^{\lambda_1 t_1} & (b_4 - b_3) e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} \\ (b_1 + b_2) & (b_2 - b_1) & (b_3 + b_4) & (b_4 - b_3) \\ (b_2 + \nu_0 b_3) e^{\lambda_1 t_1} & (b_2 - \nu_0 b_3) e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} & (b_4 + \nu_0 b_1) e^{\lambda_1 t_1} & (b_4 - \nu_0 b_1) e^{-\lambda_1 t_1} \\ (b_2 + \nu_0 b_3) & (b_2 - \nu_0 b_3) & (b_4 + \nu_0 b_1) & (b_4 - \nu_0 b_1) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

Consideration of the roots of this equation, and of the corresponding one obtained from Eq.(3.2), leads to the equation:

$$p_* = p_0 D/R^2, \quad p_0 = L_* t^{-2}, \quad L_* = (n^2 - 1)|_{n=2} = 3 \quad (3.7)$$

for the wave-like loss of stability, and to:

$$p_* = p_0 D/R^2, \quad p_0 = L_* t^{-2}, \quad L_* = (n^2 - 1)|_{n=0} = -1 \quad (3.8)$$

for the symmetrical form with compressive loading. Values of p_0 for various values of t and for $\nu = 1/3$, as calculated
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from Eqs. (2.6), (2.7), (3.7) and (3.8) are given in the Table
below:

t =	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1
p ₀ (2.6)	305.1	34.87	19.69	12.62	8.777	6.459	3.915	3.168
p ₀ (3.7)	300.0	33.33	18.75	12.00	8.333	6.122	3.704	3.000
p ₀ (2.7)	100.1	14.49	6.519	4.196	2.919	2.149	1.302	1.056
p ₀ (3.8)	100.0	11.11	6.250	4.000	2.778	2.041	1.235	1.000

Comparison of the results shows that the approximate Bubnov—
Galerkin method gives higher values than the accurate method, but
the differences do not exceed 6%.

There are 1 table and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1959

Card 8/8

L 3 882-65 EWT(d)/EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWA(d)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005531

S/0147/65/000/001/0024/0034

AUTHOR: Gazizov, B. G.

TITLE: On the theory of three-layer shells with fillers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1965, 24-34

TOPIC TAGS: sandwich structure, shell theory, deformation rate, filler stress load, plate deflection

ABSTRACT: The deformation of sandwich structures was studied analytically, corresponding to three-layer isotropic shells in a Cartesian coordinate system. The principal radii of curvature R_1 and R_2 are assumed to be the same for all three layers, and the deflection w is assumed constant along the width H of the sandwich shell. Furthermore, the tangential displacement along the filler and its adjacent supporting layer is assumed to vary according to a cubic parabola law. On the basis of these assumptions, expressions are derived for the shell displacement, deformation, stresses, and moments. In particular, "jump" conditions u and v and their corresponding deformations are derived for the transitions between the displacements u_3^* , v_3^* and u_1^* , v_1^* along any z (the normal component of the shell). From the equilibrium conditions on an element of the shell and with the aid of the above

Card 1/2

L 32882-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005531

stress-strain relations, a pair of governing differential equations is obtained

$$D_0 \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w = Q_0 - D^* K^* \nabla^2 Q_0 + A_3^* T_0 + \nabla^2 \epsilon_3 - A^* C_{33}$$

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 (F - A_3^* w) = -E_3^* H T_0 + A K^* \nabla^2 Q_0 - \nabla^2 \epsilon^* - K C_{33} + C_{33}^*,$$

where

$$K^* = [(1 - \mu_1) B_1 r_1^2 + (1 - \mu_2) B_2 r_2^2 + (1 - \mu_3) B_3 r_3^2]^{-1},$$

F is a stress function, D_k is the deflection of the k-th layer, and B is the tensile strength. Several special cases are considered, such as: 1) $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$, 2) same as 1) plus $E_1 = E_2 = E_3$ which reduces the above differential equations to those of a single-layer flat shell, 3) the case $h_2 = 0$, 4) $h_1 = h_3$, $E_1 = E_3$, and $\mu_1 = \mu_3$, and finally 5) the case where $R_1 = R_2 = \infty$. Orig. art. has: 83 equations

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, NP, ME

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MARGORIN, G.N.; ZABUDKIN, I.L.; GAZIZOV, D.Kh.

Continuous-action shell type blasting charger. Trudy Alt. GMSII AN
Kazakh. SSR 15:138-145 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

GAZIZOV Kh. Kh.

9(6)

SOV/112-59-3-5604

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 191 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Brichnik, A. V., Genbakh, A. N., and Gazizov, Kh. Kh.

TITLE: Scheme of Electron Desk for Regulating and Controlling Operation of a Hole-Drilling Thermal Unit (Skhema elektronnogo pul'ta regulirovaniya i upravleniya rezhima raboty termoagregata po bureniyu skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. gorn. dela, 1958, Nr 1(8), pp 88-97
(summary in the Kazakh language)

ABSTRACT: The principle and peculiarities of thermal drilling are considered. An electron controller is described which is intended for measuring, proportioning, controlling, and shutting off liquids flowing in pipelines, and also intended for lifting the drilling tool on the surface when flow conditions abruptly change. The controller includes a rotameter, an electron amplifier, a batcher, an indicator device, a controlling device and interlocks. Three illustrations. Bibliography: 8 items.

A.A.S.

Card 1/1

BRICHKIN, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GEMERACH, A.N., gornyy inzh.;
GAZIZOV, Kh.Kh.

FEP-BGG photoelectronic apparatus for fractional calculation of
dust particles under the microscope. Bor'ba s sil. 3:224-230
'59. (MIRA 12:9)
(PHOTOELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS) (DUST)

AKHMETOV, M.M.; ANOSHKIN, V.V.; DROZDOVSKIY, M.M.; KNYAZEV, V.L.;
GAZIZOV, Kh.Kh.

Effect of current strength on the internal time drift from
wear of electric short-delay detonators. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN
Kazakh.SSR 8:102-106 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Detonators)

GAZIZOV, KH.M.

VORONCHIKHIN, S.I.; RUPASOV, N.P.; STRELKOV, S.Ya.; GAZIZOV, KH.M.; KOZ'MIN,
M.G.; MUL'TANOVSKIY, B.N.; SABEL'NIKOV, I.I.; SOLOPYEV, A.G.; CHUDNOVA,
V.S.

In memory of S. A. Flerov. Khirurgia, Moskva no. 10:88 Oct 1952.

(CML 23:3)

1. Obituary of Head of the Department of Faculty Surgery at Ishevsk
Medical Institute.

GAZIZOV, M.S., kand. geologo-mineral. nauk

Study of the properties of wall rocks from the Stalinogorsk--
Denskiy coal region of the Moscow Basin. Nauch. soob. IGD 11:
191-203 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Moscow Basin--Rocks--Testing)

RAZUMOV, A. I.; LIORLER, B. G.; GAZIZOV, M. B.; KHAMMATOVA, Z. M.

Phosphinic and phosphinous acid derivatives. Part 20: Synthesis of esters of allylphosphinous acid and the reactions of addition to them of elements of group VI. Zhur. ob. Khim. 34 no.6:1851-1855 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kazanskiy khimi-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Kirova.

GAZIZOV, M.S., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LEBEDYANSKAYA, Z.P., inzh.;
 UNKOVSKAYA, N.F., inzh.; KOSTENKO, V.I., inzh.; PROZOROV, L.B.,
 kand. tekhn.nauk; BESPALOV, P.M., inzh.; KRAVCHUK, S.V., inzh.;
 KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.; KRUPKIN, L.V., inzh.; BEZPALOVA, S.I., inzh.;
 SHCHERBATENKO, A.P., inzh.; KOROTKOV, G.V., kand. geol.-mineral.
 nauk, retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, P.V., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk;
 retsenzent; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., akad., otv.red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., otv.red.;
 STOLYAROV, A.G., red.isd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn.red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.
 red.

[Experience in lowering the water table in mineral deposits under
 complex hydrogeological conditions] Opyt vodoponizheniya na
 mestorozhdeniyakh poleznykh iskopaemykh so slozhnymi gidrogeole-
 gicheskimi usloviyami. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963.
 411 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela. 2. Chlen-
 korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey
 spetsial'nykh sposobov prokhodki gornyykh vyrabotok i vodoponi-
 zheniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Kurskoy magnitnoy
 anomalii (for Man'kovskiy).

(Water, Underground) (Ore deposits)

L 24512-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6007680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0050/0050

AUTHOR: Pakushin, G. N.; Bush, V. P.; Sandakov, Ye. A.; Gazizov, R.F.;
Rashidov, N. F.; Todyshev, Yu. G.; Kireyev, V. G.

ORG: none

14
13
8

TITLE: Elastic container for storing and transporring liquids.
Class 33, No. 178459

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 3, 1966, 50

TOPIC TAGS: liquid container, portable container, elastic container

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a port-
able elastic container for storing and transporring liquids, which
has a detachable fastener for the filling opening. To facilitate
cleansing of the internal surface, the detachable fastener is a part
of the filling opening which is equipped with clamping strips and a
brass-type lock. To prevent the liquid from shifting in the con-
tainer when it is partly full, there is a tightening belt attached
to one of the clamp strips at the bottom of the container. (see
Fig. 1).

[LD]

2

Card 1/2

UDC: 685.514.32

L 24512-66

ACC NR: AP6007680

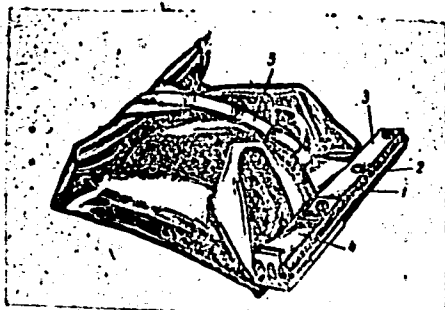


Fig. 1. Elastic containers for storing and transporting liquids. 1 - filling opening; 2 and 3 -- clamping strips; 4 - brass-type lock; 5 - tightening belt.

SUB CODE: 1/3

SUBM DATE: 20Nov64/

Card 2/2 BLQ

KREYMER, M.L.; GAZIZOV, R.Kh.; BIKRIMIROV, F.S.; KHUDAYDATOVA, L.B.;
ILEMBITOVA, R.N.

Improving the quality and increasing the recovery of a
62--85°C gasoline fraction for use as a raw material for
producing benzene. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:95-101 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACC NR: AP7000746

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/0951/0951

PUDOVIK, A. N., GAZIZOV, T. Kh., PASHINKIN, A. P., Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry imeni A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academy of Sciences USSR (Institut organicheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

"Thermal Isomerization of Diethylacetylphosphite"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 5, 1966, p 951

Abstract: Heating of diethylacetylphosphite at 160-170° for five to six hours resulted in a 50% yield of methyl(diethylphosphone)carbinol acetate. This product was found to be identical to the acetate synthesized from methyl(diethylphosphone)carbinol and acetyl chloride. A two-step reaction mechanism is proposed: when diethylacetylphosphite is heated, it is first isomerized to the diethyl ester of acetophosphinic acid, which then reacts further with diethylacetylphosphite, leading to the formation of the acetate. [JPRS: 37,023]

TOPIC TAGS: Isomerization, organic phosphorus compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

vmb

UDC: 547.26*118

0923 1976

PUDOVIK, A.N.; GAZIZOV, T.Kh.; SAMITOV, Yu.Yu.; ZYKOVA, T.V.

P-action of dialkylacetyl phosphites with chloral. Dokl. AN SSSR
166 no.3:615-618 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pudovik). Submitted July 9, 1965.

L 35386-66 EWP(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6026818

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/003/0615/0618

AUTHOR: Pudovik, A. N. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Gazizov, T. Kh.; Samitov, Yu. Yu.; Zykova, T. V.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of dialkyl acetyl phosphites¹ with chloral

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 3, 1966, 615-618

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus compound, chemical composition, chemical bonding, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the reaction between dialkyl acetyl phosphites and chloral. Acetyl chloride was not observed in the products of reactions of dimethyl-, diethyl- and di-n-propylacetylphosphates with chloral with a yield of 70-75%. An analysis of these products shows that they correspond to the composition $CCl_3CHD \cdot (RO)_2POCOCH_3$. There is no adsorption in the infrared spectrum in the 1680-1620 cm^{-1} region which is characteristic for valency vibrations of the double carbon-carbon bond. There are bands which are characteristics for the P=O bond in the 1280 cm^{-1} region and for P-O-R groups in the 1070-1020 cm^{-1} region. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

[JPRS: 36,455]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Jul65 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.183.315+547.446.1

896 2566

ZOLOYEV, M.T.; USENKO, V.F.; KOBELEVA, V.A.; KISLIAKOV, Yu.P.;
ISANGULOV, K.I.; GAZIZOV, Z.S.

Study of producing wells having bottom pressure below saturation
pressure. Trudy MINKHIGP no.33:213-225 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Oil ~~reservoir~~ reservoir engineering)

SALIMZHANOV, E.S.; BELOV, A.M.; PELEVIN, L.A.; ROSTE, Z.A.; GAZIZOV, Z.S.;
BAYMUKHAMEDOV, K.S.; VALEYEV, F.V.; RUSSKIKH, V.N.

Maximum overall petroleum yield of a flooded well. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.12:39-44 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika Gubkina.

VAYSHTEYN, M.A. [deceased], GAZIZOVA, G.R., VASIL'YEVA, L.D.,
CHECHEL'NITSKAYA, S.E.

Studies on Q fever in the Tarter Republic. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.
i immun. 29 no.9:110-115 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Kazanskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny i gorodskoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(Q FEVER, epidemiol.
in Russia (Rus))

GAZIZOVA, G. R., SERGEYEVA, P. A., MALYSHEV, P. M.

"A mixed infection of cattle with Q rickettsiosis and brucellosis."
p. 129

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnouchagovym bolezniam. 22-29 Okt'yabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

GALIZOVA, G. R., SERGEYEVA, P. A., CHECHELNITSKAYA, S. I.

"On the Dissemination of Q fever in the TASSR." p. 139

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnouchagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Otktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Kazan Inst. of Epidemiology and Hygiene

GAZIZOVA, G.R.; SERGEYEVA, P.A.

Mixed Q-rickettsiosis and brucellosis in cattle. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 32 no.7:117-123 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Kazanskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(Q FEVER) (BRUCELLOSIS IN CATTLE)
(CATTLE--DISEASES AND PESTS)

GAZIZOVA, K. S.

Cand. Geologico-Mineral. Sci.

"Structural Geological Peculiarities of the Copper-Molybdenum Deposits at Kounrad," thesis, 1949

Inst. Geol. Sci., AS USSR

GAZIZOVA, Kafiya Sadretdinovna; BOK, M.I., red.; SEMENOVA, M.V., red.
izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Structural geology and genetic characteristics of the Kounrad
copper deposits] Geologo-strukturnye i geneticheskie osobennosti
mednogo mestorozhdeniia Kounrad. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po geoli okhrane nedr, 1957. 129 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Karaganda Province--Copper ores)

GAZIZOVA, K. S.

SATPAYEV, K.I.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; AKHMEDSAFIN, U.M.; BOK, I.I.; KUSHEV, G.L.;
SEROIYEV, N.G.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHEKERRA, G.N.; MONICH, V.K.;
LOMONOVICH, I.I.; LAVROV, V.V.; MEDOYEV, G.TS.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.;
BARBOT-DE-MARNI, A.V.; GALITSKIY, V.V.; KOLOTILIN, N.F.; ZHILINSKIY,
G.B.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; KAZANLI, D.N.; SATPAYEVA, T.A.; ABDULKABIROVA,
M.A.; GAZIZOVA, K.S.; VEYTS, B.I.; KHAYRUTDINOV, D.Kh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV,
S.M.; CHOLPANKULOV, T.Ch.; PARSHIN, A.V.; TAZHIBAYEVA, P.T.; YANULOVA,
M.K.; BYKOVA, M.S.; VOLKOV, A.N.; BOLGOV, G.N.; MITRIAYEVA, N.M.;
CHOKABAYEV, S.Ye.; KUNAYEV, D.S.; YARENSKAYA, M.A.; REBROVA, T.I.

Tireless explorer of the depths of the earth's crust; on the 65th
birthday and 40th anniversary of the scientific engineering ac-
tivities of Academician M.P. Rusakov. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13
no.12:96-97 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Rusakov, Mikhail Petrovich, 1892-)

GAZIZOVA, K.S.; RUSAKOV, H.P.

Fibroferrite from the Kounrad copper deposit. Zap.Vses.min.
ob-va 88 no.2:184-187 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Karaganda Province--Fibrogerrite)

SATPAYEV, K.I.; POLOSUKHIN, A.P.; BAISHEV, S.B.; CHOKIN, Sh.Ch.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.;
AKHMEDSAFIN, U.M.; KUSHEV, G.L.; SHCHERBA, G.N.; MONICH, V.K.; MEDOYEV,
G.TS.; LAVROV, V.V.; BARBOT-DE-MARNI, A.V.; GALITSKIY, V.V.; ZHILINSKIY,
G.B.; KAYUPOV, A.K.; KAZANLI, D.N.; KOLOTILIN, N.F.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M.;
SATPAYEVA, T.A.; VEYTS, B.I.; GAZIZOVA, K.S.; CHOLPAINKULOV, T.Ch.;
PARSHIN, A.V.; BYKOVA, M.S.; MITRYAYEVA, N.M.; VOLKOV, A.N.; CHAKABAYEV,
S.Ye.; YARENESKAYA, M.A.; KHAYRUTDINOV, D.Kh.

On the 60th anniversary of the birth of I.I. Bok, Academician of the
Academy of the Kazakh S.S.R. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 14 no.10:95-96
0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Bok, Ivan Ivanovich, 1898-)

GAZIZOVA, Kafiya Sadretdinovna; BOK, I.I., akademik, otv. red.;
KUZNETSOV, Yu.N., red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of the geology and mineralogy of the
Gul'shad deposit (central Kazakhstan)] Osnovnye cherty geo-
logii i mineralogii Gul'shadskego mestorozhdeniia [TSentral'-
nyi Kazakhstan). Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR,
1962. 204 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kazakhstan--Geology) (Kazakhstan--Mineralogy)

GAZIZOVA, K.S.

Arsenolite in the oxidation zone of the Gul'shad deposit. Zap.
Vses. min. ob-va 91 no.l:107-109 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Gul'shad region--Arsenolite)

GAZIZOVA, K.S.; YARENSKAYA, M.A.

"Idait" in some deposits of central Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh SSR.
Ser.geol. no.6:89-93 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Kazakhstan—Minerals)

GAZIZOVA, K.S.

Zinalsite from the Gul'shad deposit in central Kazakhstan.
Kora vyvetr. no.5:24-29 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR.
(Kazakhstan—Zinc)

GAZIZOVA, K.S.

Veined stage of sulfide mineralization in the Kounrad copper
deposit (central Kazakhstan). Trudy Inst.geol.nauk AN Kazakh.
SSR 7:96-110 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KHOKHLOV, A. V., prof.; GAZIZOVA, N. N., klinicheskiy ordinator

Histochemical cytologic diagnosis of cancer of the cervix uteri.
Akush. i gin. 38 no.3:58-60 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A. V. Khokhlov) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(UTERUS--CANCER)
(DIAGNOSIS, CYTOLOGIC)

IVANOV, K.M.; GAZIZOVA, O.N.

Study of the microstructure of pipes made by winding on svan.
Plast.massy no.8:29-31 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Pipe, Plastic--Testing)

ZARUDI, Ye.O.; GAZIZOVA, S.L.

Homework in geography. Geog. v shkole no.4:54-56 J1-Ag '47.
(Geography--Study and teaching) (MLRA 9:6)

GAZIZULLIN, A. Kh.
USSR / Soil Science. General Problems.

J-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77360

Author : ~~Gazizullin, A. Kh.~~
Inst : Povolzhskiy Forest Technical Institute
Title : On the Characteristics of Forest-Vegetation Properties
of Soils of the Yushut Station PLTI /Povolzhskiy Forest
Technical Institute/

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. rabot. Povolzhsk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957, vyp. 4,
3-6

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

2

GAZIZULLIN, F.G.

The agrarian question discussed in the "Ural" newspaper, an organ of the Tatar Social Democrats. Trudy KAI 50:111-130 '59.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Land tenure)

(Tatar newspapers)

GAZIZULLIN, F.G.:

Petty-bourgeois criticism of imperialism in Tatar economics literature
of the beginning of the 20th century. Trudy KAI 50:131-140 '59.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Imperialism)

(Tatar periodicals)

S/133/63/005/002/008/014
A054/A126

AUTHORS: Grinberg, Z.A., Morozov, N.P., Gazman, S.M.

TITLE: Special features of stainless steel production in an atmosphere of inert gases

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 2, 1963, 152 - 155

TEXT: The Pervoural'skiy starotrubnyy zavod (Pervoural'sk Old Tube Plant) has taken measures to prevent the intergranular corrosion of argon-arc welded stainless steel tubes. To eliminate the contamination of the strip surface no fat-containing emulsion is applied to the roll surface. This, of course, necessitated a smaller allowance for the rolls (+0.05 mm at the groove profile). Two metal brushes (220 mm in diameter, with 0.3 - 0.5 mm diameter wires) are mounted after the welding machine; before this the strip edges are polished by a 120-mm diameter metal brush (its motor operates with 1.5 kW and at 2,870 rpm). The strip thus enters the welding apparatus free of burrs and grease on its surface and with polished edges which improves the stability of the arc and prevents contamination of the liquid weld. In cooperation with the Ural'skiy nauchno-issle-

Card 1/3

S/133/63/000/002/008/014
A054/A126

Special features of stainless steel production

dovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals) tests were carried out to clean the strip surface by means of ultrasound, the strip being led through a water bath, over which magnetostrictive vibrators are mounted, irradiating both strip surfaces with a 1.5 mm gap between vibration surface and the strip. The cleaning of the strip is completed with abrasive plates (80 x 50 mm) mounted before the ultrasound unit. The plates are continuously supplied with a hot alkaline solution. At a 1.1 m/min rolling rate the strip is subjected to cleaning by the alkaline abrasives for 3, in the ultrasound unit for 4 - 4.5 sec. To improve the welding process, a new split-type nozzle, with a 22 x 8 mm opening has been constructed for feeding the shielding gas. Under the new system the smelted metal is 3.5 times longer in the gas atmosphere than in the conventional method, ensuring a cleaner and denser seam, as the liquid weld solidifies under gas pressure. Tests are now being made with two nozzles, i.e., a shielding atmosphere is also produced within the tube by introducing another nozzle. It was also found that shortening the length of the arc resulted in a smaller part of the edges being heated, thus reducing the area of the liquid weld and, in general, the zones subjected to heat. This also increases the metal resistance to intergranular corrosion; moreover, in this case

Card 2/3

Special features of stainless steel production

S/133/63/000/002/008/014
A054/A126

the required power, voltage and welding current can also be decreased (a 7-mm arc requires 160 amp, 17 v and 2.65 kw-sec/cm, whereas a 2-mm arc needs 240 amp, 12 v and 1.73 kw-sec/cm). The short-arc method, however, can only be used in combination with the new split-type nozzle. For further improvement of the metal structure the cooling of the tube (internally and externally) must be intensified. To remove the cinder and the metal layer in which part of the alloying elements burnt out during welding, the tube is passed between two metal brushes (120 and 200 mm in diameter, with 0.3 - 0.5 mm diameter wires) applied before the calibrating stand, working at an 18 and 30 m/sec rate. To ensure an accurate fitting of the tube edges, the welding rolls are now being made of Г 13 (G13) non-magnetic and highly wear-resistant steel, which eliminates the magnetic effect of conventional steels. The strip width has also been reconsidered with regard to the new method and a formula is given for its calculation. By decreasing the strip-width, it is not necessary to raise the reduction on the calibrating stand. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Pervoural'skiy starotrubnyy zavod (Pervoural'sk Old Tube Plant)

Card 3/3

L 9034-66 EMT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

ACC NR: AP5023036 MJW/JD/HM/HW/WB

UR/0125/65/000/000/0005/0055
UDK 621.791.762.621.9-462:669.14.0.13.3

AUTHOR: Grinberg, Z.A. (Engineer); ^{44.55}Gazman, S.M. (Engineer); Tolstikov, R.M. (Engineer);
Pletnev, V.I. (Engineer) ^{44.55}

TITLE: Effect of cooling rate of seam on the corrosion resistance of welded pipes
from Kh18Ni9Ti steel ^{44.55}

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1965, 65-66 ⁸⁴
⁸⁰
^B

TOPIC TAGS: metal welding, seam welding, pipe, stainless steel, welding technology,
cooling, cooling rate, corrosion, corrosion resistance, weld heat treatment ¹⁶

ABSTRACT: The effect of intensive cooling was investigated by cooling the weld root and thermal effect region with a sprayer installed inside the pipe together with a head pressure gas nozzle to provide a minimal flash. A specially designed case was used to prevent the dropping of the water or steam into the molten pool. The heat was removed through the thin wall of the case continuously washed by a stream of water which was diverted at a safe distance from the welding zone. The experimental results show that 1) intensive cooling of the seam and of the thermal effect region considerably reduces the number of rejects due to corrosion, 2) it is advantageous to apply intensive cooling to welding stainless pipe whose wall thickness is more than 2 mm, 3) the best effect of seam root cooling can be expected in welding pipes whose wall

Card 1/2

L 9034-66

ACC NR: AP5023086

thickness is 4 mm or more, and 4) intensive seam cooling in stainless pipe welding substantially increases the pipe resistance against intercrystalline corrosion without subjection to thermal treatment. The Pervoural'skiy starotrubnyy zavod (First Ural Plant of Old Style Pipes) has been applying intensive cooling to the seam and weld region in argon arc welding of pipes for a period of two years with positive results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Pervoural'skiy starotrubnyy zavod (First Ural Plant of Old Style Pipes)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

jw
Card 2/2

L 28480-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6010135

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/003/0245/0248

AUTHOR: Matveyev, Yu. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Grinberg, Z. A. (Engineer); Tolstikov, R. M. (Engineer); Gazman, S. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Radio-frequency welding of plano-oval radiant-heating tubes

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1966, 245-248

TOPIC TAGS: generator. metal tube, induction welding, power welding equipment, welding technology / LZ-107 generator

ABSTRACT: Owing to a technological breakthrough at the Pervoural'sk Tube Plant induction welding of tubes of diameter smaller than 16 mm is now possible on an industrial scale. The techniques of this welding are described here for the production of radiant-heating tubes from circular skelp of 13.2 mm diameter, with wall thickness of 1 mm. A specially developed ferrite-core ring holder (Fig. 1) assuring a quick replacement of ferrite-core sets is employed: it is very simple to construct and it assures an adequate cooling of the ferrite cores during the welding. (The ferrite-core rings are used to increase current concentration at the skelp edges.) The internal surface of the ferrite core rings is cooled with water entering via a 3-mm diameter capillary tubule and the external surface, with the water filling the tube. The

Card 1/4

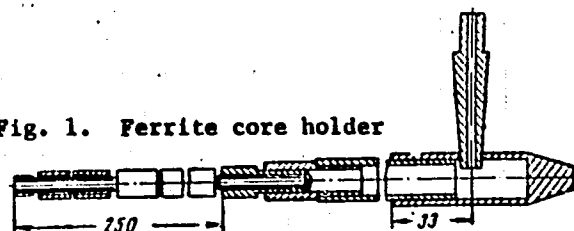
UDC: 621.774.2

L 28480-66

ACC NR: AP6010135

0

Fig. 1. Ferrite core holder



welding is performed at frequencies of 440 and 1000 cps (10^3 sec^{-1}), on using a 100-kw LZ-107 generator. In addition a special welding-machine table has been developed (Fig. 2) to assure fixing the position of the inductor with respect to the axis of welding rolls. The LZ-107 100-kw induction welding generator assures stable welding rates of 45-55 m/min (72-92 cm/sec) and has a sufficient power reserve for increasing these rates to 60-65 m/min (100-108 cm/sec). The induction-welded plano-oval tubes thus obtained (Fig. 3) are greatly superior in quality to their resistance-welded counterparts and are highly prized by clients. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas.

Card 2/4

L 28480-66

ACC NR: AP6010135

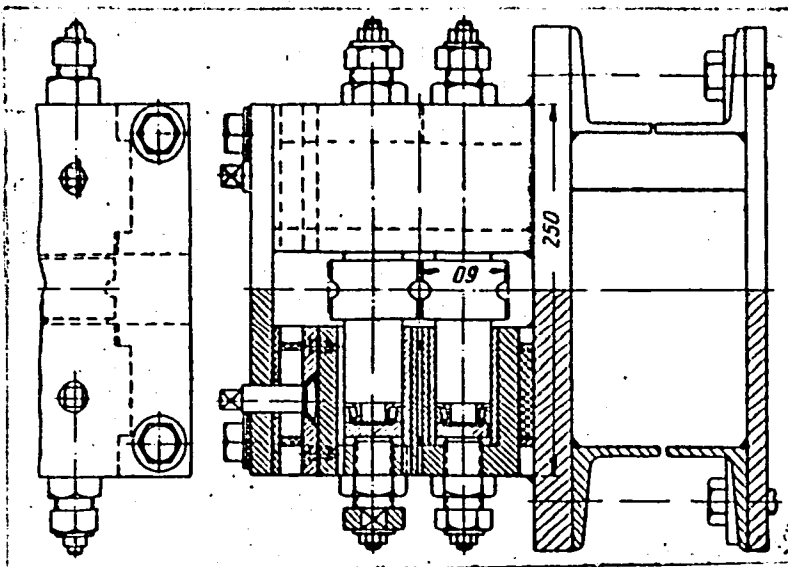


Fig. 2. Supporting table for horizontal rolls
of 60 mm diameter

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ACC NR: AP6010135

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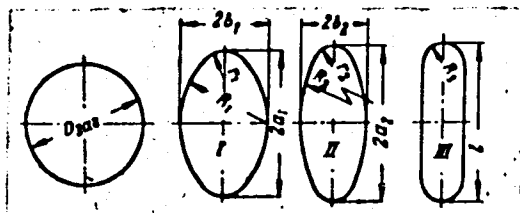


Fig. 3. Roll pass profiles (roll stands I-III) for plano-oval tubes measuring 17.5x5x1 mm

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 4/4 CC

GAZNYUK, O., inzh. (UA3ANN)

A transistorized radio transmitter. Radio no.5:23-25, 28 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Radio, Shortwave---Transmitters and transmission)

GAZNYUK, O., inzh.

Video signal channel. Radio no.7:22-25 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GAZO, Jan

"Inorganic chemistry" by [dr.] Heinrich Remy. Pt.2. Reviewed by
Jan Gazo. Chem prum 13 no.4:206 Ap '63.

1. Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

GAZO, Jan, doc., inz., CSc.

Perchlorate complexes of copper(II) and cobalt(II) and nitrate complexes of cobalt(II) in acetone. Chem zvesti 17 no.10/11: 717-724 '63.

1. Katedra anorganickej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

GYORGYI, Sandor; GAZSO, Jozsef

A precision remote pipet for safe suction of radioactive and contaminated fluids. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.6:669-670 D '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Orvosi Fizikai Intézete.
(EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES) (LABORATORIES)
(RADIOISOTOPES)

GATO, J.

4

The problem of desulfuration of waste gas in a viscose plant by ferrie absorbents. M. Gregor, J. Gato, and E. Pisko. *Chem. Průmysl* 5, 159-62 (1955). The removal of H_2S from the waste gas in the treatment of viscose by H_2SO_4 in order to recover S and make the air hygienically un-

objectionable was studied. Expts. with 2 absorption systems were made: (1) a suspension of $Fe(OH)_3$ hydrate prep'd. by alkalinizing a $FeCl_3$ soln. by soda; (2) a colloidal soln. of Prussian blue prep'd. either by mixing KCN soln. with $FeSO_4$ and subsequent oxidation of the resulting $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ by air or by mixing directly solns. of $FeCl_3$ and $K_4Fe(CN)_6$. The max. degree of absorption of H_2S attained was 90%, which was not sufficient according to hygienic safety standards. L. A. Helwich

(2)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments. K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7992

Author : Pl_shko, Gazho

Inst :

Title : Use of Monochromator for Spectrophotometry.

Orig Pub : Chem. zvesti, 1956, 10, No 4, 250-253

Abstract : Description of a monochromator for a spectrophotometry used in the visible region, which can be used for analytical purposes along with commercially available apparatus.

Card 1/1

- 114 -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514530009-4

Spectrophotometric research in chlorocopper complexes in

Summary. Spectrophotometric research in the ternary system Cu, NO₃, HClO₄ was carried out. The absorption in the visible region of the ternary system was studied. By adding an acetone solution of hydrochloric acid to a solution of Cu(NO₃)₂, the optical density in the visible area increased with max. absorption at 480 mμ. By method of limiting logarithms it was found that the strong light absorption at 480 mμ is responsible for the complex CuCl₂. The results of the research in the visible region. The value of the limiting logarithm of CuCl₂ was determined. The equilibrium constants of the reaction CuCl₂ + 4Cl⁻ = CuCl₄²⁻ and approx. constants of individual chlorocopper complexes were calculated. Jan Miska

PM mtr

GAZO JAN

The spectrophotometric investigation of chlorocopper complexes in acetone. II. The aging of cupric chloride in the acetone. Jan Gazo (Slovenská Vysoká škola Techn., Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. zvesti 10, 612-16 (1956) (German summary); cf. C.A. 51, 84185.—The binary system CuCl_2 -acetone (I) was studied by the spectrophotometric method. It was detd. from the absorption curves that the light absorption in the visible area of freshly prepd. CuCl_2 soln. in the acetone is due to the presence of CuCl_4^{2-} ions. The optical properties of I change spontaneously with time and are due to the reduction of CuCl_2 to CuCl . The light absorption of I with a low concn. of CuCl_2 (0.001 M), after 80 days is very similar to aq. cupric solns. Cu^{++} in CuCl_4^{2-} is relatively stable to oxidation-reduction changes.

Jan Miska

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GAZO, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Instruments of Optical Analysis

K-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1958, No 14513

Author : Plsko E., Gazo J.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Construction of a Spectrophotometer

Orig Pub : Techn. praca, 1957, 9, No 1, 18-21

Abstract : Description of a spectrophotometer for the visible region of the spectrum (400-700 millimicrons), constructed on the basis of the Zeiss miller monochromator. The receiver used is a selenium photocell.

Card : 1/1

GAZO, JAN

7 5

The existence of the trans effect of halogen cupric complexes. Ján Gažo (Slovenská Vysoká Škola Techn., Bratislava, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. zvesti* 11, 7-14 (1957) (German summary).—The systems Cu^{++} , Cl^- and Br^- in acetone, CuCl_2 in acetone, and CuBr_2 in acetone were studied by a spectrophotometric method. The complex ion $\text{CuCl}_2\text{Br}^{--}$ (I) forms in acetone. ϵ changes with time and the velocity of this change increases with the increase of concn. of free Br^- . The velocity of the reduction of Cu^{++} to Cu^+ in halogen cupric complexes (II) in acetone decreases in the order CuI_2 , CuBr_2 , CuCl_2 , and is favorably affected by an unequal formation on the inner sphere of II. The results of these detns. favor the hypothesis of the existence of trans effect in II.

Jan Miska

R.M.

GAZO, JAN

4
~~The spectrophotometric measurements of chloro-cupric complexes in acetone. III. Jan Gazo (Slovenska vysoká škola tech., Bratislava, Czech). Chem. zvesti 11, 107-12 (1957) (German summary). The spectrophotometric measurements in the systems: $\text{CuCl}_2\text{-HgCl}_2\text{-CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ (I) and $\text{CuCl}_2\text{-ZnCl}_2\text{-CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ (II) are described. In I and II the equil. is shifted towards the formation of chloro-cupric and chloro-zinc complexes of the compn. $\text{Cu}^{2+}[\text{HgCl}_4]^{2-}$ and $\text{Cu}^{2+}[\text{ZnCl}_4]^{2-}$, and in the following order: $\text{Hg}^{2+} > \text{Zn}^{2+} > \text{Cu}^{2+}$. The results of the measurements agree with the polarization effect of the ions on the formation of the complexes.~~
 Jan. Micka.

for my copy
 KLS

GAZHO

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

C

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 683.

Author : Gasho

Inst :

Title : Spectrophotometric Investigation of Chloride Complexes of
Divalent Copper in Acetone. IV

Orig Pub: Chem. Zvesti. 1957, 11, No 3, 143-149

Abstract: A system of $\text{CuCl}_2\text{-MCl-(CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$, where M-Na, K, Cs, was investigated spectrophotometrically. By applying a modified method based on determining logarithms of limits it was established that CuCl_3^- and CuCl_4^{2-} ions were formed. This was also confirmed by the method of Ostromislenskiy, Zhoba. Part III, see RZh.Khim. 1957, 76802.

Card : 1/1

-20-

21 27 6

bu The relative formation of copper, cobalt, and iron chloro-complexes in acetone. Jan Gazo (Slovenská vysoká škola tech. Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. zvesti 11, 271-80 (1957). (German summary).—By spectrophotometric analysis the shift of the equil. of the ternary systems CuCl_2 , CoCl_2 , FeCl_2 -(LiCl , NaCl , KCl , CsCl , ZnCl_2 , HgCl_2)-acetone, based on the relative ability to form chlorocomplexes in acetone, is as follows: Fe^{++} , Hg^{++} , $> \text{Zn}^{++}$, $> \text{Cu}^{++}$, $> \text{Co}^{++}$ $< \text{Li}^+$, Na^+ , K^+ , Cs^+ . Jan Mlicka

dm
mtt

GAZO, J.

✓ The aging of the system $\text{Cu}^{++}\text{-Cl}^-\text{-Br}^-$ -acetone. J. Gazo and T. Šramko (Slovenská vysoká škola technická, Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. zvesti* 11, 633-40 (1957) (German summary).—A method for the detn. of the decrease of the concn. of Cu^{++} by reduction to Cu^+ in the system $\text{Cu}^{++}\text{-Cl}^-\text{-Br}^-$ - Me_2CO is described. It has been shown experimentally that aging in this system is caused by the oxidation-reduction process as well as by other processes. Bromocupric complexes are changed by the oxidation-reduction process, and the concn. of $[\text{CuCl}_2\text{Br}]^{--}$ ions is decreased as a result of the substitution of Cl atoms by Br atoms. Jan Mlicka

GAZHO, Yan

AUTHOR: Gazho, Yan

72-3-5-12/30

Effect

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Investigations of the Existence of the Trans/
Within Halogen Complexes of Bivalent Copper (Spektrofotometricheskoye issledovaniye sushchestvovaniya transvliyaniya v galogenokompleksakh dvukhvalentnoy medi)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5, pp 1166-1176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The systems $\text{CuCl}_2\text{-CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$, $\text{CuBr}_2\text{-CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ and $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{-Cl}^-\text{-Br}^-$ - CH_3COCH_3 were investigated and their composition was determined. The results showed that all these systems arbitrarily change at the beginning of the reduction of Cu^{2+} in Cu^+ . The reduction velocity of bivalent copper to monovalent copper in acetone solutions of halogen complexes of bivalent copper is to be classified as follows: Iodine complex-bromine complex-chlorine complex. The different reduction velocities in the individual systems point at an inhomogeneous structure of the interior domain of the complexes. By means of the absorption spectrum, in newly produced bivalent copper-chloride solutions in acetone,

Card 1/5

78-3-5-12/39

HalogenSpectrophotometric Investigations of the Existence of the Trans Effect Within/
Complexes of Bivalent Copper

the presence of $[\text{CuCl}_4]^{2-}$ was proved. In relation to the oxidation-reduction process, bivalent copper proved to be relatively stable in the ion $[\text{CuCl}_4]^{2-}$. The solutions of bivalent copper nitrate in acetone are stable as well. In the system $\text{Cu}^{2+}-\text{Cl}^{-}-\text{Br}^{-}-\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$, the complex ion $[\text{CuCl}_3\text{Br}]^{2+}$ forms. The concentration of this complex decreases by the aging of the solution. In the complex $[\text{CuCl}_3\text{Br}]$ in the presence of a bromine ion, a displacement of the chlorine atom by the bromine atom takes place. The exchange velocity is directly proportional to the concentration of the heterogeneous complex and to the bromine ion concentration. The trans effect is a kinetic process, as is the aging of the halogen compounds of bivalent copper.

There are 12 figures, 1 table, and 22 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

72-3-5-13/39

Spectrophotometric Investigations of the Existence of the Trans Effect Within
Halogen Complexes of Bivalent Copper

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoj khimii Slovatskogo VTUZ'a -
Chekhoslovakiya (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the
Slovakian VTUZ, Czechoslovakia)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Copper compounds--Chemical reactions
2. Halogen compounds
--Chemical reactions
3. Complex compounds--Chemical reactions
4. Spectrophotometers--Applications

Card 3/3

27
 ✓ The validity of Peyrone's and Jørgensen's rule for complex cupric compounds. I. J. Gažo, K. Šeštorová, and M. Šerátor (Slovenská vysoká škola tech., Bratislava, Czech.). *Chem. zvesti* 13, 3-15(1959)(German summary).—
 The validity of Peyrone's (*Ann.* 51, 1(1844)) and Jørgensen's (*J. prakt. Chem.* 33, 489(1880)) rule was studied in complex Cu(II) compds. Following this rule, α - and β -CuBr₂(NH₃)₂ (I) and α - and β -CuCl₂(NH₃)₂ (II) were prepd. in cryst. form by replacement of halogen with NH₃ in complex anions [CuX₄]⁻ (marked as α). Compds. were also prepd. with NH₃ in the inner coordination sphere of the Cu(II) cation (marked as β). The properties of I depend upon whether it was prepd. according to Peyrone's or Jørgensen's scheme. Crystals of I derived from aq. solns. of NH₄Br have properties of β -CuBr₂(NH₃)₂; the NH₃ mols. are in the trans position. Cryst. *trans*-I on standing under an aq. soln. of NH₄Br changes to α -I. II exists in 2 forms, and the crystal structure of II is different from that of the α - or β -form.
 Jan Mielke—

5
 7/10
 11/24
 2-11/24

GAZO, J.

8th All-Union Conference on the Chemistry of Complex Compounds at Kiev. p. 494.

CHEMICKE ZVESTI. (Journal on applied chemistry issued by the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Slovak Chemical Society. Monthly).
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, No. 7/8, July/Aug., 1959.

Monthly List of European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959.
Uncl.

Lazo, J

Dr. J. Lazo

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliations:

Source: Bratislava, Chemické Zvesti, No 7, Jul 63, p 197

Dr. J. Lazo, Doctor, Engineering Candidate of Chemical Sciences

Affiliation: Department of Inorganic Chemistry at the Slovak
Technical University in Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Effect of Thiocarbamide on Coordinated
Chlorine in a Copper(II)-complex," Source.

Dr. J. Lazo

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: Department of Inorganic Chemistry at the Slovak
Technical University in Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Effect of Thiocarbamide on Coordinated
Chlorine in a Copper(II)-complex," Source.

Dr. J. Lazo

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: Department of Inorganic Chemistry at the Slovak
Technical University in Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Effect of Thiocarbamide on Coordinated
Chlorine in a Copper(II)-complex," Source.

Dr. J. Lazo

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: Department of Inorganic Chemistry at the Slovak
Technical University in Bratislava

Date: Co-author of "Effect of Thiocarbamide on Coordinated
Chlorine in a Copper(II)-complex," Source.

GAZO, Jan, doc., inz., C.Sc.

Nitrate group as a ligand in copper (II) complexes in solutions. Chem zvesti 16 no.6:439-448 Je '62.

1. Katedra anorganickej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava. Adresa autorov: Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2, Chemicky pavilon, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka.

GAZO, Jan, doc., inz., C.Sc.; ARJE, Zuzana, inz.

Spectrophotometric determination of copper in acetone.
Chem zvesti 16 no.7:553-561 JI '62.

1. Katedra anorganickaj chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola
technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2, Chemicky
pavilon.

GYORGYI, Sandor; GAZSO, Jozsef; NAGY, Janos

Detection of radiation injuries on the basis of the change of
certain properties of the blood. Fiz szemle 13 no.7:216-218
Jl '63.

1. Orvosi Fizikai Intezet, Budapest.

GAZO, J.

"Lectures on general chemistry" by A.A.Scukarev [Shchukarev, S.A.]. Vol.1. Reviewed by J.Gazo. Chem zvesti 17 no.10/11: 824-826 '63.

L 1635-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024261

CZ/0043/64/000/009/0655/0660 19

AUTHOR: Gazo, J. (Gasho, Ya.) (Docent, Engineer, Candidate of sciences) (Bratislava);
Truchly, J. (Trukhly, Y.) (Engineer) (Bratislava)

TITLE: New photometric method of determining water in acetone

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 9, 1964, 655-660

TOPIC TAGS: acetone, photometric analysis, water, analytic chemistry

ABSTRACT: A new method is proposed for determining water in acetone on the basis of the influence of water on the dissociation of chlorine-copper complexes. The rate of the decomposition is determined photometrically. The method may be used for the quick determination of water in acetone up to 2 percent of water content in acetone with an accuracy of + or - 0.10 percent of the volume. Orig. art. has 3 formulas and 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra anorganickej chemie Slovenskej vysokej školy technickej, Bratislava (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Slovak Institute of Technology)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GO

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 1/1 KC

ONDREJOVIC, Gregor, inz.; SADOVSKY, Ondrej, inz.; GAZO, Jan, doc. inz. CSc.

Preparation of solvates of copper perchlorates with acrylonitrile. Chem zvesti 18 no.4:281-284 '64

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Slovak Higher School of Technology, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.